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more especially the Craniology, Brainology, Histology, Anthropometry and Physiognomy of the criminal. In *Criminal Psychology* one would study the entire psychical life: Intelligence, Sentiments, Sensibility, Ethics, Æsthetics and Religion. Criminal *Sociology* comprehends the association of criminals; their relation to the state; economically, and in connection with poverty and misery. Criminal *Jurisprudence* takes into consideration all criminal laws, and their underlying principles. *Penology* treats of the principles, degrees and methods of punishment. *Statistical Criminology* has for its object, the arrangement, classification and summary of all criminal data; and their interpretation. Criminal *Hypnology* concerns those hypnotic and partially hypnotic conditions, in which crime is committed; especially in the case of hysterical individuals. Criminal *Epidemiology* considers those conditions, where through imitation, or by a sort of contagion, crime suddenly develops. Criminal *Teratology* treats of Pathological Sexuality, Onanism, Pederasty, Sodomy and Saphism. Criminal *Prophylaxy* considers the methods of prevention; through alterations of social condition, physical, intellectual, moral and religious education; by means of prisons, transportation and deportation. The *Philosophy* of Criminology takes up the more disputed questions and theories: as Atavism, Infantilism (natural depravity of children,) Degeneracy, the interpretation of psychical and physical characteristics, and crimino-psychiatrical cases. We may add, that the whole study of pathological humanity may do for humanity what pathology has done for medicine.

Les criminels, caractères physiques et psychologiques, par DR. A. CORRE.
Paris, 1889; pp. 412.

The real criminal is he who does not recognize the rights of others; he is not a simple offender, but a hypocritical one; not like the man who opposes society openly. Every great man who establishes the supremacy of his country, and under the pretext of maintaining it, in the name of public safety, commits the most detestable acts solely for his own interests and caprice—such a one is a criminal. However, admit two groups, those who are imprisoned for their misdeeds, and those who are free. Does this opposition correspond to the particular aptitudes in the groups which present it? Does criminality lie in the individual or environment? If in the environment, in what measure can it be modified? The answers to these questions are based upon anthropological and statistical documents.

In regard to the brain, the author does not find anything strictly peculiar to criminals. In respect to the cranium, the following points are noted: 1, the more frequent persistence of the metopic or frontal median suture; 2, the effacement, more or less complete, of the parietal or parieto-occipital sutures in a large number of criminals; 3, the notched sutures are the most simple; 4, the frequency of the Wormian bones in the regions of the median posterior fontanelle, and in the lateral posterior fontanelles; 5, the development of the superciliary ridges with the defacement, or even frequent depression, of the intermediary protuberance, the development of the mastoid apophyses; 6, the backward direction of the plane of occipital depression. General sensibility is lower in criminals; left-handedness is common; imperfection of sensitive activity; this lack of sensibility to pain and to disagreeable sentiments explains the want of pity and the cruelty of criminals. The true criminal has something of the incompleteness of the beast; he is a man who has remained animalized; he is an opponent of altruism, is lazy, likes wine, gambling and debauch; in general he is afraid of the thought of death, indifferent to religion; without remorse; he is extremely vain. Intelligence does not develop his altruistic feelings; although very cunning, the criminal is inferior in intelligence.

There are criminals of genius; some are honored by the world. They are egotistical monsters; if possessed with power, they commit crimes under other names; the slang of the criminal is rich in words for drunkenness, wine and money; educated men among criminals are rare. In the majority the notion of the act is so persistent as in a certain measure to take away legal responsibility. In many impulsiveness is sudden and irresistible; onanism and sodomy are common. Recidivists are increasing in number. The physiognomic characteristics are in general: small cranial dimensions, receding forehead, absence of beard, abundance of hair and dull eye, (women criminals are almost always homely); thick lips, projecting eyes and large jaws. These characteristics, while common, are by no means absolute. An individual always considered of sound mind, who does things, the motive of which is inexplicable or out of proportion to his appetites, is to be regarded rather as insane than criminal. In delicate and disputed cases those with most experience and intelligence should decide, and not the jury. Among the cases of doubtful criminality are giddy, epileptic, hysterical women with hereditary taint, who, commencing with eccentricities, go into crime. The legislative idea of premeditation is to be replaced by that of the degree of intensity or duration of the solicitation. Criminals from sudden passion are more excusable than those who commit crime under the influence of drunkenness by alcohol, ether, morphine or hashish; for the latter, although far less conscious of their deeds, know that these drugs expose them to such acts. The highest grade of criminals are so by profession, who are knowingly and deliberately rebellious against society. The last class are the false-honest men, who, by the cloak of wealth, power, position or honor, utilize society solely for their own disordered appetites.

Rejecting the criminal type in the sense of anthropological unification, the author believes that the cerebral inferiority of the criminal has its origin in a sort of arrest of development in childhood. Admitting a subordination to the acts of the organization, and the want of liberty society should not punish the less, as it is her only way to maintain herself; but should keep within the strict limits of self-defence. The death penalty is a relic of barbarism; the ideal is not repression, pain for pain. A wise code should reprimand by bettering, not by destroying; it should diminish the intensity of the solicitations to crime; it should remember that society is in a great measure the cause of criminality. The author, while stating his own views without reserve, shows a broad spirit towards the views of others; on the whole he is not extreme, but takes a medium course. The first part of his book, which treats of the physical organization, we regard as the most valuable.

L'Homme criminel, étude anthropologique et médico-légale par CESARE LOMBROSO, traduit sur la IV^e édition italienne, avec préface par M. Letourneau. Paris, 1887. pp. 682.

The first motive in our savage ancestors was the necessity of self-defense, reflex action, blow for blow. In plants we find the equivalents of crime, in the case of certain species which entrap and kill insects. In animals acts are more similar to those of man, are more mechanical, having slight traces in consciousness. In men continual aggressions gave rise to balancing wrongs, and vengeance appeared, giving the law of primitive justice, retaliation, which became a duty. But as some of the particulars of this law were overlooked, the legal power became a sort of revindication; the punishments were of the most cruel nature. To-day there is a vague feeling, an echo of ancient retaliation in our punishments. If punishment rests on free will, the worst men, the criminals by nature, should have a very light punishment or none. Penal repression should be based on social utility scientifically